the leaders. From February, 1848, to the present hour, it wrote, on September 1st, 1849, "there has been no popular movement conducted with so much dignity and maintained with such unswerving decision as that of Venice".

Nor, even in that year of patriotic fervour, was there one in which the Jewish element was more prominent. The leader of the movement was Daniel Martin, one of the purest of Italian patriots, who bore the same surname as the last Doge. The coincidence was, however, purely accidental: he did not belong to an old patrician family, but was the grandson of a converted Veronese couple, Samuel and Allegra Medina, who had assumed the name of Manin in honour of their sponsor at baptism. There are few figures in the whole of nineteenth-century history so pure and noble as that of this last Venetian hero. Declared Jews seconded him eagerly—including several who were subsequently to play an illustrious part in the history of United Italy. In the ^Tational Guard, which fought bravely for the defence of the city, there were a dozen Jewish officers, and privates in proportion, one of whom was among the first to fall. Among the members of the National Assembly were three Jews, the number subsequently rising to seven; and they included two Rabbis, one of whom introduced into it one of the most dramatic motions in favour of Liberty. Leone Pincherle, who had played a prominent part in the events of the past heroic days, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Provisional Govern-

ment; while Isaac Pesaro Maurogonato was Minister of Finance, his meticulous administration calling forth the grudging admiration of the Austrians themselves after the recapture. (He was subsequently Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and in 1884, when the Government recognised the Venetian loans of 1848,